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Denise L. Doolan

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NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTER

ATTN: (CODE 00L)

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EXAMINER

ZEMAN, ROBERT A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1645

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

03/31/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

The amendment filed on 1-15-2009 is acknowledged. Claims 1, 3, 6 and 8 have been amended. Claims 5 and 7 have been canceled. Claims 1-4, 6 and 8-26 are pending. Claims 18-26 withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Claims 1-4, 6 and 8-17 are currently under examination.

Claim Objections

The objection to claim 3 for the misspelling of “Venezuelan” is withdrawn in light of the amendment thereto.

The objection to claim 7 containing two commas after the term “PfCSP” is withdrawn. Cancellation of said claim has rendered the objection moot.

Claim Rejections Withdrawn

The rejection of claim 7 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being rendered vague and indefinite by the use of the terms “PfCSP, PfEXP1, PfSSP2, PfSSP2, PfLSA-3, PfMSP-1, PfAMA-1, PfEBA-175, PfMSP-3, PfMSP-4, PfMSP-5, PfRAP-1, PfRAP-2” is withdrawn. Cancellation of said claim has rendered the rejection moot. Moreover, Applicant’s arguments are deemed persuasive and hence the rejection will not be applied to amended claim 1.

The rejection of claim 7 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for reciting improper Markush language is withdrawn. Cancellation of said claim has rendered the rejection moot.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

The rejection of claims 1-4, 6 and 8-17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McMichael et al. (WO 98/56919 – IDS filed on 4-11-2008) and Sallberg et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication US 2002/0165172) is maintained for reasons of record. The cancellation of claims 5 and 7 has rendered the rejection of said claims moot.

Applicant argues:

1. McMichael et al. fails to teach the use of alphavirus generally or the use of VEE specifically or the specific malarial antigens of the instant claims.
2. Sallberg et al. fail to teach the specific use of VEE or any malarial antigen except PfSCP.
3. The combination of references does not teach the specific malarial antigens or the use of

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VEE.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered and deemed non-persuasive.

Contrary to Applicant's assertion, the limitation with regard to the specific malarial antigen is met by Sallberg et al. as the specifically disclose the use of PfSCP (as acknowledged by Applicant on page 13 of his response). With regard to the specific disclosure of the use of VEE, given that Sallberg et al. disclose the use of the entire class of alphaviruses, the use of VEE is deemed to be an obvious variation of the disclosed vectors. Moreover, given said alphavirus vectors are well known in the art yielding predictable results, it is obvious for the skilled artisan to use the VEE. (see *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, No. 04-1350 [U.S. Apr. 30, 2007]).

Finally, it should be noted that only claim 3, recites the specific use of VEE.

As outlined previously, McMichael et al. disclose methods of inducing a CD8 T cell immune response to malarial antigens comprising the administration of a priming composition and a boosting composition wherein said boosting composition comprises a non-replicating or replication impaired pox virus vector (see abstract). Moreover, McMichael et al. further disclose the priming composition can comprise a nucleic acid (either DNA or RNA) that is packaged or in free form (see page 11, lines 4-8), Ty-VLP or a recombinant adenovirus (see page 12, lines 4-5). McMichael et al. further disclose that the MVA can be used (see page 12, lines 6-9) in both the priming and boosting compositions (see page 13, line 29-30) and that a variety of viral vectors (including herpes virus) can be used in the priming composition (see page 13, lines 7-16).

McMichael et al. differs from the instant invention in that they do not explicitly disclose the use of priming compositions comprising alphaviruses, generally or Venezuelan Equine

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Encephalitis Virus specifically. Moreover, McMichael et al. do not explicitly disclose the use of PfCSP, PfEXP1, PfSSP2, PfSSP2, PfLSA-3, PfMSP-1, PfAMA-1, PfEBA-175, PfMSP-3, PfMSP-4, PfMSP-5, PfRAP-1, or PfRAP-2 as the antigens encoded by said Alphaviruses.

Sallberg et al. disclose the use of Alphaviruses in methods for treating or preventing malaria (see paragraph [0050]).

Consequently it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the alphaviruses disclosed by Sallberg et al. in the compositions and methods disclosed by McMichael et al. in order to take advantage of the ability of the Alphaviruses to treat intracellular infections.

One would have had a reasonable expectation of success as alphaviruses have been successfully used in other vaccine compositions and methodologies (see Sallberg et al. al.).

Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ROBERT A. ZEMAN whose telephone number is (571)272-0866. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Thursday, 7am -5:30 p.m. .

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Mondesi can be reached on (571) 272-0956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Robert A. Zeman/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1645
March 26, 2009